

CURRENT WORLD EVENTS FLASHED FROM CAPITALS OF EUROPE

CZARINA ESCAPES
BY USE OF LADDEREmpress' Trying Experience
Recalled by Her Birthday.

CAREER A MELANCHOLY ONE

Granddaughter of Late Queen Victoria Who, in Early Years, Was Known as "Princess Sunshine." Now in Poor Health and Worried by Turbulent Conditions of Nation.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—The recent celebration of the Empress' birthday recalls some interesting incidents in her career, which, during the last decade, has been a melancholy one, owing to her poor health and the turbulent condition of her country.

Her majesty is a daughter of the late Grand Duchess of Hesse, and, therefore, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria. As a girl, the Czarina was brought up in the most simple manner, and until her confirmation, she was only allowed a shilling a week for pocket money. She was so bright and happy in those days that she earned the nickname of "Princess Sunshine," but since that time she has gone through many trying experiences.

It was in 1884 that she first met Nicholas II, but ten years elapsed from that time before she became his bride. At first there were numerous obstacles in the way of the match—not the least important being the question of religion, but Nicholas' uncle, the Grand Duke Sergei, came to England and pleaded his nephew's cause so eloquently that at last Queen Victoria consented to the wedding and her granddaughter became Empress of all the Russias in 1894.

The Czarina once proved her courage and resourcefulness in an amusing, though somewhat embarrassing incident, when out walking at Kiel. Her majesty had hoped to remain incognito, and, except for a lady companion, was unattended. While purchasing some articles at a jeweler's shop, the news of her identity got abroad, and in a few minutes a large crowd assembled outside the premises.

In despair, the Czarina asked the jeweler to let herself and her companion out by the back of the shop, but he explained, with profuse apologies, that it was impossible to do so as the back yard was inclosed by a high boarding, which effectively cut off their escape.

"Oh," exclaimed the Empress, "that does not matter. Get us a ladder and we will climb over it." The request was granted, and the Czarina and her companion scaled the ladder, climbed over the boarding, and alighted in a quiet street at the moment when the jeweler's shop window was smashed in by the surging and excited crowd.

LADY GROSVENOR A GYPSY.
Starts Across England with Caravan Selling Baskets.

London, June 25.—A gypsy van with the inscription "Sylvia Lee, licensed hawk, Brixton," Brixton being the London suburb favored by gypsies as winter quarters, is in Normandy Park, near Doncaster.

Sylvia Lee is the name adopted by Lady Arthur Grosvenor, whose husband is brother and heir presumptive of the Duke of Westminster, for her caravan trip across England, and Normandy Park is the home of her brother, Sir Berkeley Sheffield.

Lady Arthur has taken nine days to cover the road from London to Doncaster, 116 miles, and after a few days at Doncaster she will take part in the forthcoming pageant.

She has a woman companion with her and a load of baskets which she sells in the villages she passes through, in gypsy fashion.

KING GEORGE CLUB LEADER.
Becomes President of Marlborough, Succeeding Edward.

The most exclusive club in London, as the Marlborough has been called, will continue to enjoy its distinction of being the King's own club, for King George has assumed the office of president in succession to his father.

King Edward himself founded the club in 1883, and its membership is limited to 500, all of whom must be known to the King. The subscription is ten guineas and the entrance fee is thirty guineas.

The clubhouse is in Pall Mall, a few paces from Marlborough House, and is a modest looking building. The interior appointments are by no means luxurious. In fact, several apartments, notably the dining-room, are plain to the point of severity.

King George will now give up his membership of the other clubs to which he belongs, as his father did on his accession. These include the Guards', the Army and Navy, the United Service, the United University, and the Savage.

SPANISH NUN HEROINE.
Receives Military Distinction in Presence of Gathering.

Madrid, June 25.—Sister Algeria, a Spanish nun, has had the red cross of the Order of Military Merit of Spain pinned to her breast for heroism. The presentation was made at Melilla by the commander of the Spanish forces, in the presence of all the civil and military officials of the town.

Sister Algeria had just recovered from an operation which she underwent on behalf of a wounded Spanish soldier. The man was in a desperate condition, and it was necessary to graft on him some skin taken from another person. The nun came forward and offered herself to the surgeon, saying that the life of a soldier was more precious to the fatherland than hers. The operation took place and was successful, though Sister Algeria was for a long time in a serious condition.

FRENCH ORATORY IS COSTLY.
Official Journal Sums Up Expenses of Government.

Paris, June 25.—Speechmaking in Congress may be interesting to learning how much the oratory of French senators and deputies has cost the taxpayer in one year. It has been calculated with laborious minuteness by the statistical editor of the Journal Officiel.

In 1908 the French chamber was in session for 603 hours 46 minutes, an average of 3 hours 48 minutes to a sitting. In all 413 speeches were delivered, filling 569,984 lines in the Journal Officiel. The Democrats spoke for 103 hours 28 minutes; the Radicals, 81 hours 37 minutes; the Radical-Socialists, 120 hours 51 minutes;

CELEBRATES HER BIRTHDAY.



CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

STORKS TRAVEL LATE

Africa to Europe Migration
This Year Retarded.

STRANGE BIRDS ARE NESTING

Family Instincts Taken as Lesson to Mankind, for They Guard Their "Households" and Look After Their Affairs with the Energy Seldom Displayed by Man.

London, June 25.—For some unknown reason the stork this year returned from Africa to Europe fourteen days behind time. The stork is very pugnacious and its first work on its return to its village, house and chimney is to drive out the intruder, whether crow, jackdaw, or other bird, that has taken advantage of its absence to occupy the nest.

Then the nest is repaired. Storks are not so many as of yore, for slates are more often used for roofing and the old thatched roofs are passing out of use. This is a bad thing for the farmer, whose fields are overrun with mice, for a field of mice is the stork's titbit.

Give Lesson to Humans. The family instincts of the stork are an example to mankind. Turn about father stork and mother stork watch over the three or four eggs, and when these are hatched both parents are kept busy bringing mice, worms, and frogs to push with their beaks into the throats of the hungry stockings.

Fourteen days later the education of the young begins. They must learn to fly in view of the long journey over sea they will shortly have to make. Above all the flight muscles must be strengthened by practice, and when the young birds begin to flap the parents insist that the flapping practice shall be continued. Short excursions follow until, always under the guidance of the parents, the young storks begin to seek nourishment for themselves.

At the close of August all is ready and the family fly off across the seas at a speed of seventy miles an hour.

HOMELESS POOR OF LONDON

Five Censuses Since 1904 Show a Steady Increase.

Of 2,747 Picked Up in One Night February Last, 2,510 Were Men, 220 Women, 17 Children.

London, June 25.—Five censuses of London's homeless poor have now been taken by the London common council, the last enumeration being that of February of the present year. The following figures show the total discoveries on each occasion:

Year	Men	Women	Children
1904	2,197	197	13
1905	2,197	197	13
1906	2,197	197	13
1907	2,197	197	13
1908	2,197	197	13

The are covered by the census is 1904 was smaller than in any of the succeeding years. The homeless were found on staircases, under arches, and in the streets. This year's census was taken in the night of February 18—a fine night and not very cold—and of the total 220 were women and 17 children. Of the 2,510 men, 1,778 were accommodated for a few hours in shelters, but were not provided with beds.

If the otherwise homeless who were accommodated by the Salvation Army, in casual wards, shelters, and other places on the night in question are added to the account, the figures become: 5,742 men and 899 women.

On behalf of the board of trade, the London common council is about to take a census of another kind, that of summer traffic on important thoroughfares leading out of London. A similar census was taken last winter.

The Socialists, 100 hours 33 minutes; the Progressives, 42 hours 5 minutes; the Nationalists, 32 hours 1 minute; and the Extreme Right, 42 hours 12 minutes. Accordingly the orators on the left side of the house averaged 2 hours 15 minutes each, while those of the right contented themselves with 45 minutes each.

Every deputy receives a salary of \$3,000 per annum, so that every minute a Leftist spoke cost the country \$2.50, while a Rightist speech cost \$2.40. These figures are moderate compared with the senators, who meet less frequently and talk less.

They sat for 355 hours 35 minutes, an average of 3 hours 7 minutes to a session. Every minute a Radical senator spoke cost \$1. Progressive senators come cheaper; they talk more and cost less; on the average \$26.50 a minute.

KING'S PERQUISITES
ARE LAID ASIDEConcession Made for Sum
Voted by Parliament.

INCLUDE MINES AND ESTRAYS

George V, of England, Places Unreservedly at Disposal of the House "Those Hereditary Revenues of the Crown Which Were So Placed by His Predecessors."

London, June 25.—The King's message to Parliament asking that renewed provision be made for the civil list announces that "his majesty places unreservedly at the disposal of the house those hereditary revenues of the Crown which were so placed by his predecessors." The fixing of the civil list is almost wholly a commercial transaction. In consideration of the sum voted by Parliament the King foregoes a thousand and one perquisites.

The ancient privileges of the Crown will be surrendered during the King's reign, or rather, will be allowed to remain in abeyance so long as the civil list is sanctioned; but while they are merged in the national income in accordance with the statute by which the surrender of rights to the lifetime of the monarch has extreme latitude.

Hence, if the King preferred the casual and uncertain process of replenishing the Crown coffers by means of his royal perquisites instead of troubling Parliament he could constitutionally command the exercise of numerous ancient customs for the purpose of supplying his financial needs.

There is, for instance, the ancient right of the King to all gold and silver mines, not only on his own land but also upon any lands belonging to his subjects within his dominions. As the British empire last year produced about \$400,000,000 in gold and silver, the exercise of this one ancient right alone would perhaps suffice.

Another right which a sovereign in quest of funds might make operative is that which applies to the appropriation of "waifs and strays." Waif, in strict legal definition, means "such stolen goods as are thrown away by the thief in his flight for fear of being apprehended."

These "are due to the King as a punishment upon the holder for not himself pursuing the felon and taking the goods away from him. Wherefore if a person, being robbed, is diligent and immediately follows and brings the thief (which is called fresh suit), or do prosecute him to conviction, he shall have his goods again. Also, if the person robbed can retake the goods before they are seized for the Crown, if at a distance of twenty years, the Crown shall have them not."

Old-time Sale of Estrays. The sale of estrays is said to have been a profitable perquisite at one time. "Estrays mean all kinds of animals except dogs, cats, bears, and wolves, which may be found wandering on the King's highways. Such estrays must be proclaimed in a church and in two market towns.

LORD CURZON A SUITOR.

Rumor Has It that He May Wed Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Paris, June 25.—The presence of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, divorced wife of the American millionaire, in Paris, where she is purchasing a number of stunning gowns and hats, has revived the report of her intended marriage to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, of England, who is said to have tired of being a widower, and is a devoted suitor of the beautiful and wealthy American, for Mrs. Astor.

MAKING GAY AT INTERLAKEN

Americans See Interesting Animal Herd Festival.

Second Art Exhibition Opened at the Kursaal, Where Fine Sculptures Are Shown.

Interlaken, Switzerland, June 25.—The season, in the Bernese Oberland, which opened early, very gayly, continues to flourish. The shops are already here, and many more are expected than in previous seasons. At one of the leading hotels, among 50 guests, 30 are Americans, a large number of Americans have been motoring from the South of France, as well as from other parts of Switzerland, and they are planning to go on to the Brussels Exhibition, or to Oberammergau.

The Kursaal, has been crowded with visitors enjoying the concerts, which have been given daily. The shops are attracting shoppers, while the gardens along the Hoheweg are brilliant and ablaze with blooms, great spreads of the favorite pansies having been conspicuously displayed.

The real summer season was opened by a quaint, pretty and characteristic procession, the Alpauzug, or dairy herd festival, marking their going up to their usual summer occupation of herding and dairying, in the high Alpine pastures. Every year there is some where in the vicinity an Alpauzug, but one has not been held in Interlaken for four years, consequently this year's celebration was the occasion of considerable enthusiasm. The procession went through the principal streets, up the Alpenstrasse and down the Hoheweg, along which the English and American visitors thronged to view it.

On June 16, the Second Art Exhibition was opened at the Kursaal. The first, held last year, was such a success as to encourage its repetition. Prominent Swiss artists took charge of the exhibition, among them being Ferdinand Hodler, Neuchâtel; Max Buri, Brienz; and Albert Silvestre, Geneva, all of whom are of international note. The space being limited only works of the highest merit could be accepted, and this has attracted many to the exhibition who have been accustomed to go to Berlin, Munich, Paris, or London.

Among the Americans whose works are on exhibition are Prof. Max Liebermann, Berlin; Prof. Hans von Volkmann, Carlsruhe; Mr. Rudolph Niesel, Franz Multerer and Carl Kusterer, of Munich; Miss Ruth Eaton, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Vansant, of Shields, more; and Mrs. Edwin W. Ballew, of Kansas City, and Mr. B. F. Bullard, of Savannah, and Mr. and Mrs. McCusker, of Boston, have also been noted.

Among the Americans who have been or are still staying here are former Gov. and Mrs. Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, and Mr. Edwin Warfield, Jr., Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Schaeffer, Mrs. George Woodley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan H. Ousley, Mrs. Charles Lippmann, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton, all of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Luyties, of St. Louis, motored from Lucerne, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shaw, of Pittsburgh, motored from the South of France, spent three weeks here, and then went on to Berlin, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman and family, of Memphis; Miss Florence Adair, and Miss Ruth Eaton, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Vansant, of Shields, more; and Mrs. Edwin W. Ballew, of Kansas City, and Mr. B. F. Bullard, of Savannah, and Mr. and Mrs. McCusker, of Boston, have also been noted.

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close adjoining the place where they were found, and then they have no claim to the property of the King or his grantees at the end of a year and a day."

Originally the Queen consorts of England derived their revenue from certain rents exclusively appropriated to them out of demesne lands of the Crown and the contributors were required to pay for specific royal needs. Thus it was the duty of one taxpayer to pay for the Queen's wool, another purchased oil for her lamp, a third bought attire for her head and feet, and so on through the whole list of queenly requisites.

Queen gold was another form of tribute to his majesty's consort and was derived from a percentage of all moneys paid to the King in respect of any privilege, grant, license, pardon, or other royal favor."

ANNA HELD FORGIVES

Wants Hubby to Come Back Home "Wiz Me."

TIRED OF LIVING ALL ALONE

"Mr. Ziegfeld is Fine Fellow, and I Do Not Suspect Him of Going with Other Women," Says Little Actress, Who Resigns Herself to Private Life in Paris.

Paris, June 25.—"If Mr. Ziegfeld wants to keep his wife he would better come to Paris."

With this threat, which, in spite of a smile accompanying it, was plainly seriously meant, Anna Held gave a warning to her husband, Florenz Ziegfeld, that she was tired of living alone.

She is, Oh, So Lonely. Separation rumors have been flying thick ever since Anna sailed alone from New York, and even for some months before that. But there is no danger of either separation or divorce if Florenz will only not put business first to the neglect of his wife; otherwise, Anna says, she must take some action, as existence in her present state is intolerable.

"There is no one you love more than you do your husband," she was asked. "No," drawled Anna, "but I am tired of work; I want to play, and, like my song, I must have 'Some One to Play With Me.' I have had offers from noblemen who supposed I was unmarried, because I am living alone, but I can't go to 'waifs and strays,' as you say."

Her husband's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Ziegfeld, are now visiting her at her apartments here.

Princess Her Husband. "Mr. Ziegfeld is a fine, splendid fellow. I know him, and there is no truth in these rumors about another woman. He is not that kind. He wouldn't get in trouble with No. 2 before he was through with No. 1. But he works too hard. I've made lots of money, and now I want to rest. I've worked hard and I've earned the right to enjoy myself. I love Paris; it's my home, and I want to live over here—at least for some time—and not think of the theater, but just enjoy myself. But I can't do this alone. I'm serious. You can tell Mr. Ziegfeld he'd better come to Paris."

Although she is serious in her separation talk, no family break has yet occurred. Her husband's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Ziegfeld, are now visiting her at her apartments here.

SAVED MANY FROM SUICIDE

Heroic Work of London Salvation Army Bureau.

Thousands of Men and Women Rescued from Self-Destruction During Its First Year.

London, June 25.—The Salvation Army suicide bureau had 1,200 applicants in London alone in the first year of its existence. They came with poison in their pockets, razors up their sleeves, and revolvers already loaded. The bureau has saved thousands of men and women from suicide, said Gen. Booth recently, at Brighton Hippodrome.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, speaking recently on the work in India, said that in one part of that country 20,000 criminals are registered with the police, and the Salvation Army is taking over 1,000, with a view to converting them, whereupon they would become preachers to their brothers. "For the army," he said, "believes it to be a good policy to set a thief to catch a thief."

Describing the system of training burglars among the lower castes, he said an old burglar sat quietly watching his pupils build up mud walls, which were then broken down, prizes being awarded to the most ingenious pupils. He went on to explain that when converted the young men were put to school, and afterward to trades, being thus trained to become useful citizens.

Mr. Booth-Tucker mentioned that the Salvation Army has now 400 day schools in India, and that in these, 8,000 children are being taught.

PARIS GABMEN LOCK WHEELS

Altercation Ensues in Which Epithets Are Used.

One Calls Other a Stove and a Belgian, but Latter Gets Even by Calling Him a Philanthropist.

Paris, June 25.—Two cabs locked wheels outside the Saint Lazare station in Paris the other afternoon, and the usual crowd gathered around to enjoy the eloquence of the drivers.

"Go then, kind of a gherkin!" cried the first.

"Go then, kind of a stove!" replied the other.

For some minutes epithets flew through the air, but none had that crushing force of novelty which leaves an opponent helpless without the power to reply. The cabby with the black hat had called his enemy a gherkin, a leek, a cellar candle, and a man without a heart. The wearer of the white hat had replied with stove, deputy, barefoot, gardener, and most venomous of all verbal insults, Belgian.

The battle seemed drawn when White Hat, crumpling his hat tightly on his head and shaking his whip at Black Hat, yelled in a triumphant tone: "Go then, kind of a philanthropist!"

It was a torpedo that reached the engine room. Black Hat was annihilated, for since the Sister Candida scandal and the suicide of Dr. Petit, the epithet philanthropist has become as the deadliest insult in the Parisian vocabulary.

Wanted—Airship Waiter.

Berlin, June 25.—The aerial waiter has arrived, but he labors under the same disadvantages as the jockey. When he puts on fat he loses his job. In the German Associated Hotel Keepers Weekly the following advertisement appears:

Wanted, by the Aeronautical Society at Friedrichshagen (Count Zeppelin's camp), a capable experienced head waiter to take full charge of catering arrangements on board an airship. Must not weigh more than 140 pounds.

Hot meals can be served at any moment from a freese cooker. Germans are already looking forward to having flying beer gardens. The first aerial bill of fare will be a curiosity for menu card collectors, and may in time rank in value with rare old postage stamps.

DECLINES TO WED KING OR CROWN PRINCE.



PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.

London, June 25.—Princess Patricia of Connaught is causing a good deal of anxiety in official circles because, though pretty and in every way a highly desirable consort, the young lady positively declines to think for a moment of giving her hand in marriage to any king or crown prince of Europe. She frankly vows that she will never wed any man who is likely to be called to a throne.

and, moreover, she resolutely refuses to live out of England.

Beyond the princess' love of England and a quiet life is the fact that she and a certain young nobleman of ancient lineage and master of one of the most stately homes in the land are deeply attached to each other, and, were they but ordinary mortals, would be an engaged couple. Even now, there is a chance that the blood royal will again be allied with the blue blood of the British aristocracy.

KING MANUEL SEEKS BRIDE

European Princesses Not Covetous of Unsteady Throne.

Portugal's Condition Has Not Improved Since the Assassination of King Carlos.

Lisbon, June 25.—Young King Manuel of Portugal is looking for a suitable bride, but none of the marriageable princesses of Europe seem to be overanxious to share his somewhat unstable throne. His failure to secure a wife during his recent tour is a source of great disappointment not only to Manuel himself, but to his advisers.

Manuel is not wealthy as monarchs go. His civil list is just \$1,000 a day, and it was hoped he would be able to make a match with a popular princess possessing large means in her own right. The father of the princess was strongly opposed to the alliance, not that he disliked the young Portuguese King, but because of the unsettled state of the country.

Since the assassination of the late King Carlos and his eldest son, the condition of Portugal has not improved, and there are fears that before very long serious trouble will break out. A well-known Portuguese politician, in a letter to a prominent Englishman, says that the people are intensely dissatisfied with the existing regime and growing influence of the old clericalism at court, and if reforms are not quickly initiated and members of the old camarilla dismissed, a revolution may break out at any moment.

There is of course the alternative of Manuel's abdication and the succession of his uncle, the Infante Alfonso, Duke of Oporto, a man of forty-five.

FAMOUS SCHLOSS IS SPARED

Baden Rejects Proposal for Restoration.

One of Germany's Most Picturesque Medieval Monuments Saved Intact for Some Time.

Berlin, June 25.—The diet of Baden has once more rejected the government's proposal for the "restoration" of the famous Heidelberg Schloss. One of Germany's most picturesque medieval monuments is thus saved intact for some time to come.

Four years ago, in view of the decaying state of the Schloss, the government appointed a commission to examine the ruins, and suggested the expenditure of \$5,000 on rebuilding the facade of the main, or so-called Otto Heinrich Building. Popular opinion, however, as represented in the diet, has always been opposed to any tampering with the Schloss, and is satisfied that the genuine ruins are preferable to a construction of a mixed ancient and modern character.

Most people, perhaps, visit the Schloss for the sake of seeing the enormous "Heidelberg Tun," about nine yards long and eight broad, but the satisfaction of curiosity in this respect is nothing to the delightful impression left by the harmonious working together on the Schloss of history, art, and time.

Almost all foreigners agree that much of this impression would be lost if the Baden government's plans for reconstruction were carried out.